

Herald of Freedom.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

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Political.

Kansas State Scrip.

The voice of the people and the press is unanimous in praise of the people of Lawrence and their free State brethren in Kansas Territory, during their recent trials and dangers. Although insulted and injured most grievously, and without cause, they acted with a prudence and a wisdom most admirable.

We feel sure that the closer the conduct of the free State population of the Territory is examined, the more loudly will it be commended.

Among the points with regard to which the Free State Party has been misrepresented, is the issue of "scrip" under the authority of the Executive Committee, appointed by the Convention which formed the State Constitution of Kansas. Some of the newspapers appear not to understand the subject fully.

This scrip is simply certificates of indebtedness issued to individuals for services actually rendered to the State. Every bill, in payment of which certificates are issued, is kept on file in the Secretary's office, and is numbered to correspond with the number of the certificate. Each certificate must be signed by the President and Secretary of the Executive Committee, and countersigned by the Treasurer. No bill can be approved except by a majority of the committee, and no scrip can be issued for other than legitimate expenses; and the whole amount, in every event, is limited to \$25,000 in the aggregate.

It is obvious that there is no speculation about this, and no opportunity on the part of the Executive Committee to enrich themselves by an extravagant issue of scrip. It can only be given in payment of services actually rendered and the whole amount is too small for any purpose of dishonest aggrandizement.

The people of Kansas, as a general thing, are not rich, and the expenses of organizing a State government fall heavily upon them. They cannot at present raise money by taxation. Whoever does a service to the embryo State Government does so, of course, at his own risk of the maturity of that Government. But it is true that prudence on the part of the government, no less than justice towards such individuals, demands that in cases of services rendered, some evidence of the fact and of its value be given, to be used when the wheels of the State Government shall be put in operation.

These certificates bear interest at ten per cent. per annum; and the State Constitution directs that the Legislature shall provide for their redemption. The only risk in regard to them is the failure of Kansas as a State with the Constitution already formed. That risk is a slight one.

We have seen a private letter from Dr. Robinson, (who has earned enduring laurels by his wise and prudent course while standing at the head of affairs in Lawrence during the recent exciting scenes,) in which letter he says:

"I am ready to pledge myself, and give bonds if necessary, that no certificates shall be countersigned by me as Treasurer, that are not issued strictly in accordance with the directions prescribed by the Constitutional Convention, and named above, [the same as we have already stated them,] and I have the fullest confidence that all such will be redeemed at an early day."

It would greatly facilitate the proceedings of such patriots and statesmen as Dr. Robinson, if some capitalists would furnish funds for the purchase of these certificates as are already issued, at par or at a reasonable discount. To any gentleman who has confidence in the probable success of a cause certainly righteous and managed (as is admitted on all hands) with the most consummate wisdom, this step would only be a profitable investment. At the same time it would throw ready money—capital—into the Territory, and this (as we have said a hundred times) is its greatest want. If the true and honest settlers fail in their glorious work, it will only be for want of a little money. Men who have devoted all the time and means which they have at command to the service of the State, will be encouraged to persevere if they receive a substantial indication of confidence in their doings. The purchase of certificates from parties to whom they have been issued in compensation for services actually rendered, would thus be an excellent and entirely unobjectionable measure on all sides. We commend the subject to the attention of the readers and particularly desire them to observe how entirely free from a speculative taint is the issue of the scrip by the State authorities.—*Mass. Spy.*

It seems that "Squatter Sovereignty" has been repudiated at the General Land Office. The pseudo legislature of Kansas having passed an act regarding the disposition of the public lands in that Territory, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that an act of Territorial legislation cannot in any way affect the disposal of the public lands, that being a matter over which Congress has exclusive control; and that the laws of Congress in regard to pre-emption and sale must exclusively govern the Department in its management of the public domain.

Robert Schuyler is said to have died recently near Genoa in Italy. He leaves a collection of papers which will give some remarkable disclosures of Rail Road financing in this country.

Correct View of the Question.

The Pittsburgh Gazette publishes the "Treaty" between Gov. Shannon, and the people of Lawrence, also the following Commission from the Governor to Gens. ROBINSON and LANE, after which it makes the following comments:

"In this treaty Gov. Shannon concedes everything, the Free State men nothing. The latter agree to obey the laws, and to assist the legal execution of them, and they make a special provision for the examination of any suspected offenders before the United States authorities; and they are careful to have it stated that they are not to be considered as recognizing the laws of the bogus Legislature."

"On his part Gov. Shannon acknowledges that he had no power to call upon the Missourians to assist in the execution of a legal process in Kansas, and promises that he will not call for such aid in future, and even disavows the army of Border Ruffians then in the Territory headed by Stringfellow and Atchison, and declares that they did not make the invasion by his request, (what a whooper!) and that they were there by their own choice. He also promises to use his official influence to obtain remuneration to the citizens of Kansas for any damages sustained by the Sheriff's posse, and he finally invests Gen. Robinson and Lane, with full authority to use the enrolled and armed men under their command, for the preservation of order, and for the protection of the people and property of Lawrence."

"Thus has Gov. Shannon disavowed the army of the invaders, and has recognized and legalized that of the Free State men. This shows that the victory has been won by the freemen of the Territory, and that the bullying slaveholders from Missouri, with their leaders Atchison and Stringfellow, have, after all this bluster, succumbed to Sharp's rifles. Blessed be Sharp's rifles! They are the only peace-makers which such villains can understand or respect."

The commission alluded to is as follows:

TO CHARLES ROBINSON AND J. H. LANE:—You are hereby authorized and directed to take such measures, and use the enrolled force under your command in such manner, for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the persons and property of the people of Lawrence and vicinity, as in your judgment shall best secure that end.

WILSON SHANNON.
Lawrence, Dec. 9, 1855.

Diseased Horses.

Editors of the *Cycle*:—Gentlemen:—Believing that it might be of some service to a portion of your readers to call attention to an epidemic, which is, and has been prevailing amongst horses in Buchanan county, I propose to offer you a few remarks upon the subject, embracing such facts as have come under my own observation. Four weeks since I had two horses attacked on the same day with what seemed, from the description given in books, to be blind staggers, and a neighbor had another attacked in the same way. The day previous the horses were sprightly and well; there were no premonitory symptoms. Suddenly one of them grew violent, commenced kicking and biting at everything in his reach; presently staggering, he fell, where he remained unable to rise, beating himself about, his muscles twitching, his eyes drawn back, and apparently suffering great pain about the head. Under prompt treatment, however, he got up in a few hours, and by subsequent treatment and nursing he has recovered. The attack of the second was in all respects like the first, and the same course of treatment was pursued, with a like result. This horse, however, has had several relapses—a week intervening between each until the last.

I had my horses led freely in the mouth; rubbed the top of the head, the spinal column, and loins with spirits turpentine freely; scalded their legs in hot salt water, and well rubbed, after which I had them bleed a gallon and a half in the neck, and gave purgative medicines; and to the last one, amongst other things, I have given several pints tincture of barks, under which he is rapidly improving. The horse of my neighbor, without treatment, died in a few hours. His case was in all respects like those of mine.

We made a post mortem examination and could find no diseased marks about him, except a coagulated clot of blood as large as a full-grown raisin, in center of one of the ventricles of the brain, surrounded by a small quantity of pus. There was also some congestion of the blood vessels about the base of the brain.

I have been thus minute, because I hear of many horses with this singular malady, in our community. As to the cause of the disease, I am wholly ignorant; and I am by no means prepared to say the treatment adopted was the best. Will not some one of practical experience give us the benefit of his observation. FARMER.—*Commercial Cycle.*

No man, however isolated may be his position, is entirely devoid of influence for good or evil in the world, and the responsibilities which rest upon him are far greater in his social than in his individual capacity. Let all bear this in mind and act accordingly.

Original Correspondence.

A Typo's Opinion.

EBENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 1, '56.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—I will give you my opinion in regard to the advantages which Kansas Territory has over my native State, the Keystone of the Federal arch. Having had nearly a year's experience of rough and tumble pioneering life in Kansas, as you, perhaps, well know, I will try and do what I can to push forward the cause of God and Freedom in that new and beautiful country.

On the afternoon of the 25th of November, 1854, I started on my journey from Kansas City, Mo., to Lawrence, K. T., in company with three other gentlemen and a covered wagon, drawn by two horses, which, I have no doubt, had "seen better days." Passing through Westport, on the border, we were saluted several times by the following phrases, customary among the Border Ruffians: "Where are you going you d-d Abolitionists?" "There goes a party of d-d Yankee Abolitionists bound for that d-d Yankee town—Lawrence." We had been told that such would be the case, so we pursued our journey without further molestation. We soon came in sight and passed the Methodist Mission, (South) lately known as the place where the Missouri-Kansas Legislature met, and enacted those damnable laws, which his Highness, Gov. Shannon—that miserable doughface—tried to enforce on the free and enlightened citizens of Kansas. Going on we passed the Quaker Mission, and a few miles further we pitched our tent in the woods near the road. It was as cold a night as I ever experienced. The wind blew, and the snow fell thick and heavy; but we covered ourselves with buffalo robes and blankets, and laid down on the bare ground to sleep. We slept soundly but coldly. The morning sun saw us far on our journey. At noon we passed Cedar Creek, and at supper we crossed the Wakarusa at Blue Jacket's, and arrived in Lawrence just as the sable curtains of night were gathering around us. All there was of Lawrence then "you could put in your eye;" only the boarding tent, where we were fed on "soup barrels" and "flapjacks," and the old meeting house, which has since been numbered with the things that were.

As to the advantages of Kansas over Pennsylvania; in the first place I never saw as little snow in my life as there was in Kansas last winter, while everybody here agrees that it was a very severe winter in this State. Not more than two or three inches of snow fell at any one time, and that did not stay on the ground but a few days. I am positive when I say, that if last winter had been as severe in Kansas as it was in Pennsylvania, few suffering individuals would have been left to tell the mournful tale.

The climate in summer is delicious; there is always a nice breeze in the warmest days of the summer months. Nothing like the foggy, sleepy, and muddy days of the East are the days of summer or fall in Kansas. Had I the pen of an inspired writer, I could not paint too vividly the beauty and magnificence of its summer and fall.

The health of Kansas is much better than that of this or any other State. It is true there is a little fever and ague there; but it is brought on by carelessness and negligence; it is common throughout all the Western and some of the Middle States. There was no cholera in the vicinity while I was there. It is true there were a few cases of cholera morbus, which were brought on undoubtedly by the food which was used, and by not taking good care of ourselves. There is no consumption there except what was brought on from the East. On the whole I consider Kansas Territory one of the healthiest places in the United States.

I would far sooner live in Kansas Territory, especially in Lawrence, than in any other place I have ever been in the States. The people are good compared with other places; they are as intelligent, honest, and hospitable as any people I ever knew in my life. And the girls are beautiful, modest and unassuming. If I live till spring, and am in good health, I most assuredly will visit you and the good people of Kansas again. I am glad to learn that you are at peace, at present, with the "Fukes" and Border Ruffians, and hope they will keep their fingers out of the matters of a neighboring Territory, or they will surely get them bit according to their merits. But I must close by bidding you a short but affectionate farewell, while I remain as ever, yours for God and Liberty for Kansas Territory.

A PIONEER TYPO.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, under date of December 28th, says: "The President has sent to the Senate for confirmation, the Kansas appointments. They were all referred to the proper committees. Gov. Shannon will experience some difficulty in passing the ordeal, as I am informed, they intend to make a hard fight on him. I was informed by a Senator who belongs to the Democratic side, that it was extremely doubtful whether he would be confirmed."

Letter from Manhattan.

MANHATTAN, K. T., Jan. 2d, '56.

FRIEND BROWN:—We are happy to learn of the termination of the war so honorably to the friends of freedom. It is a cause of thankfulness that though so highly provoked and injured, they did not shed one drop of blood.

At Manhattan things are moving on prosperously. The Emigrant Aid Company have given us a first class saw-mill all ready for running as soon as our Greenland cold weather passes away. They have also on the ground here a grist mill, and what is better our people have corn to be ground. The settlers are busy cutting and hauling logs to the mill, from every direction. The ice bridge across the Kansas affords a fine opportunity for those south of the river to haul in their logs. We hope, during the coming season, to see a wooden bridge across the Blue, which will shorten the distance some eight miles from Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Riley. It is said that 1000 loaded government teams have crossed the bridge at Juniata during the past season.

As we shall now have a mail direct from Lawrence, we hope to see the Herald once in a while before it is a month old. Yours truly, BIG BLUE.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Letter from Nebraska.

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T., Dec. 26, '55.

G. W. BROWN & Co.:—We have had an exciting time in Nebraska during the late canvass for Delegate to Congress. You, doubtless have learned before this time that H. P. Bennett and B. B. Chapman have both gone to Washington, in order to claim a seat as Delegate from this Territory; Bird B. Chapman carrying with him the Governor's certificate as evidence of his election, H. P. Bennett claims a majority of the votes cast. According to the returns Bennett doubtless had a majority, but according to the legal votes Chapman certainly had the largest number of votes. The principles or platform of neither of the candidates suited a majority of the sovereign squatters of Nebraska. Chapman is known to be a friend of the Administration, and Bennett belongs to a secret pro-slavery organization which is at work in this Territory. And in case Bennett gets his seat as Delegate in Congress, they expect to have all that portion of Nebraska lying south of the Platte river attached to Kansas Territory, in order—as they suppose—the better to enable them to bring the black curse of slavery into this portion of Nebraska. But whether we are thrown into Kansas or not, we expect to be wide awake and duly sober. We are organizing into Republican parties, and will do our duty in using our influence not only to prevent slavery here, but in Kansas, as every where else. More anon. A. J. AX.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Napoleon and Kansas City Railroad.

It is gratifying to the friends of the road that the citizens of Kansas City, Mo., (the north-western terminus) have refused to participate in the unfortunate difficulties of that country. Her moderation is the praise of the people; and, in consequence, she must continue to be the commercial focus of the rich valley of which she is the geographical center.

The road at the other end is progressing finely. The first division was put under contract last spring. The contractors (who are wealthy planters) put between two and three thousand negroes to work on it the latter part of last summer, and will doubtless complete their contracts by the first of October next. The grade is almost nothing, and the best of timber on the ground.

When the first division of 60 miles shall be completed, the necessity of another united effort to extend it will be more manifest; property will increase in value; capital will accumulate; people will densely populate the country; thereby furnishing the means of extending it. F. A. RICE.

Keysburg, Ky., Jan. 1, 1856.

Post-Offices.

CHANGE OF NAME AND SITE.—The Post Office at Pawnee, K. T., has been changed to Fort Riley, and Robert Wilson appointed Postmaster, vice Alexander Shaw.

The name and site of the Post Office at Loring, K. T., has been changed from Loring to Indianola, (one mile distant) and Louis J. Harris has been appointed Postmaster in the place of George L. Young, resigned.

F. M. Mahan has been appointed Postmaster at Palermo, Doniphan Co., K. T. Bowling Green, Kansas Territory; Alexander Smith, Postmaster.

Easton, Leavenworth county, Kansas Territory; Armistead Dawson, Postmaster.

Franklin, Kansas Territory; Samuel Crane, sr., Postmaster.

Grasshopper Falls, Kansas Territory; Andrew J. Whitney, Postmaster.

Ostonsville, Kansas Territory; Samuel Geor, Postmaster.

Peoria Village, Kansas Territory; Joseph M. Gearheart, Postmaster.

Shermansville, Kansas Territory; Allen Sherman, Postmaster.

The Dismissal of Col. Montgomery.

"The recent dismissal of Brevet Col. William R. Montgomery, Major second infantry, from the U. S. Army, according to the sentence of a Court Martial, of which Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Inspector General, was president, grew out of his complicity in the Pawnee town site speculation of Governor Reeder, which, with other similar affairs, brought about the removal of the latter. He (Major M.) was charged with using the trusts of his official position for the benefit of the original speculators connected with the Pawnee city town site, of which he was one; and having been found guilty of so doing, he is dismissed from the army."

We copy the above announcement from the Washington Star. An intimate personal acquaintance with Col. M., and a full knowledge of all the facts in the case, enables us to declare these charges and the sentence harshly unjust. We feel confident that he would never have been visited with such condemnation, had not the dismissal of Gov. Reeder, upon the grounds above alleged, left no alternative. When it became necessary to remove Gov. R., that the pledges of Secretary Davis might be redeemed, and the "Atchison Regulators" quieted, it will be remembered a pretext was sought to be manufactured out of an alleged criminal speculation in "half breed lands."

This having been swept away by the answer of Gov. R. to the letter of the President, in which he clearly disproved the charge, another excuse was necessary to justify the removal, which was at the time a foregone conclusion. Foolishly imagining that a partial concealment of the design of his removal would screen them from the angry reprobation which it was sure to meet upon a disclosure of the real object, the Secretary of State was instructed to inform him of his dismissal upon the ground of localizing towns "upon military and other reserves"—intimating that he had done so in the case of Pawnee. Everybody was not acquainted with the facts in the case, and of course it was thought that the utter falsity of the charges. At this late day, when the people are aware of the true causes of Gov. R.'s removal, it would be unprofitable to pursue an inquiry as to them, and we merely allude to them, in connection with the dismissal of Col. Montgomery, to enable the people to judge intelligently of the character of this last tyrannical act of the powers at Washington, growing out of the location of the town of Pawnee, as alleged upon the Fort Riley Reserve. Gov. Reeder had been removed, the Star says, for his complicity in this matter, though they know that the town was located long before he got to Kansas, and Col. M. has been cashiered for the sake of consistency. Every intelligent person would have exclaimed, "it was not right to dismiss Gov. Reeder for purchasing shares in a town located as was Pawnee, and suffer the officer who permitted the location to be made to pass free," and hence the removal of this gallant officer. We will not stop to prove our assertion, but will pledge our honor for the truth of it; that Col. Montgomery was sacrificed for the sake of consistency; and not for abuse of the trusts of his official position. Although located in September, and known to the President and the Secretary of War, there was not a word said about this abuse of trusts until in May following, when it was thought by the President and Secretary that the Pawnee "speculation" would furnish an excuse for the removal of Reeder, which was then beginning to excite cabinet discussions. The result as to Reeder is known to the country; but very little emotion is excited by the announcement of the dismissal of Brevet Col. William R. Montgomery, because few persons are aware that he also was a sacrifice to that miserable policy which stooped to "ruffian" dictation, and has within the last month nearly embroiled the country in a civil strife. Col. Montgomery was an intelligent, high-toned officer, whose services in Mexico are attested by honorable scars received at Palo Alto and Molino Del Rey. A kind and affable disposition made him friends in every acquaintance, by whom this act of injustice will be remembered until he is reinstated, and the whole action in his case is repudiated by an enlightened public opinion.—*Eastern Argus.*

Philosophy.

Philosophy manages a most important part, not only with a capital of her own, but also with a still larger one that she has borrowed; but she repays with a most liberal interest, and in a mode that ultimately enriches, not only others, but herself. The philosopher is neither a chemist, a smith, a merchant, or a manufacturer; but he both teaches and is taught by all of them; and his prayer is, that the intellectual light may be as general as the solar, and uncontrolled. As he is as much delighted to imbibe knowledge as to impart it, he watches the rudest operations of that experience, which may be both old and unformed, right, though unable to say why, or wrong, without knowing the wherefore. The philosopher, therefore, strengthens that which was more practice, by disclosing the principle; he establishes customs that were right, by superadding the foundation of reason, and overthrows those that were erroneous by taking that foundation away.

What a Pro-slavery Paper Says.

We are glad that the troubles in Kansas are over for the present, and without the bloodshed which was apprehended; and we hope that it is the last time that the people of an adjoining State will have to be called in to regulate the affairs of that Territory.

There have been great errors committed in regard to the organization of Kansas. The first error was in the admission of foreigners to vote without naturalization. The second was, in the forcible interference of citizens of Missouri to control the elections. The third was, in the Legislature assuming to make appointments of all officers for six years. The fourth was, in recognizing the power of the Legislature to make laws, and then refusing to obey them. And the fifth was, in calling in an armed power from Missouri to enforce the laws. But the greatest error of all was in incorporating a clause in the Kansas-Nebraska bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise. We call that the greatest error because it produced all the others, and threw not only Kansas, but the whole Union into a state of excitement, from which it would have been exempt, had the national Legislature acted with more prudence and justice.

It was intended, it has been said, that the actual settlers of Kansas should have the control of their own legislation; but such was not the case—for it is notorious that transient persons took the elections into their own hands; and, after having chosen legislators to suit their views, retired to their own State. But it is said that this step was justifiable, inasmuch as the free States had sent colonists to Kansas. This was a proceeding within the limits of the law, and could not be prevented; and afforded no justification for the interference of people who had no intention of becoming residents of Kansas. It did not matter who paid the expenses of emigrants to Kansas, if such emigrants went there to reside permanently; and not to effect a certain object, and then to retire. The Territory was open to settlers from all parts of the Union—and the people of Missouri, or any other slave State, had the right to go there and settle; but they had no right to march over in a body—seize the polls—vote in members of the Legislature to suit themselves—and then return to their homes. If this kind of preference be justifiable, the people of Pennsylvania, living upon the borders of Maryland, might arm themselves, come over into some of the counties of our State, take forcible possession of the polls, elect abolitionists, and then retire. What citizen of Maryland would tolerate such an outrage? Would we recognize the authority of persons thus elected? Certainly not. Nor can it be justified in the case of Kansas. The actual settlers of that Territory should have been left free to choose their own rulers.

It seems that the people of Kansas could not be intimidated into a surrender of their arms, with an armed force at their doors. They refused to yield to this demand of Gov. Shannon, but consented to obey the laws, and thus the matter ended. The Governor was too wise to bring the dispute to extremity, and he therefore disbanded the Missourians whom he had called to his assistance. But for this act of prudence, torrents of blood might have been shed, and our country disgraced by a civil war. We trust that we have heard the last of the affair, and that the Governor will hereafter be as ready to enforce the law against the one side as the other. Let the people of Kansas do their own voting; and whether they decide for or against the admission of slavery, the rest of the Union should be content. We care not what may be the result, though we are free to declare, that we have never entertained the opinion that Kansas would become a slave State. Foreign emigration will prevent that, as it has in other Territories.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

The Shawnees.

Henry Harvey, a member of the Society of Friends, has published a "History of the Shawnee Indians, from the year 1681 to 1854, inclusive." Mr. H. has lived with this tribe for the last twenty-five years, and has had opportunities for gathering its scattered history which nobody else enjoyed. He gives an account of their migrations, councils, treaties, and their present settlement in Kansas, together with an account of their character and manners at the time of Penn. The Shawnees have long been under the care of the Society of Friends, and are now settled on farms and cultivating the earth. Schools are maintained among them, and much has been done for their mental and material improvement. Slavery, it seems, has introduced its distractions even among these remnants of Indian tribes; and at their late election of Chief and Council, the Shawnees were divided into pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties. The latter were successful, and elected their Chief and a majority of the Council, in spite of the active electioneering efforts of the pro-slavery leaders in Kansas. Mr. Harvey informs us that the Indians themselves do not hold slaves; they are all owned by half-breeders whites, who have intermarried into the tribe. The number of slaves among them is very small.—*Publisher's Circular.*

How do it now if you have the time. By doing daily now, progress is only made.